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ABSTRACT

This manual contains supplementary information for use by instructors who teach consumer education and resources management to physically handicapped students in regular classes. It is subdivided according to typical consumer education topics and handicapping conditions. Addressed in the individual sections of the manual are the folowing topics: the American economic system, consumer protection, legal rights of consumers, budgeting, housing, transportation, clothing, food shopping and selection, food preparation, restaurant utilization, insurance, social security, and recreation. Each chapter contains information geared to individuals with one or more of the following disabilities: physical disabilities, epilepsy, mobility impairments, visual impairments, and hearing impairments. Appended to the guide are a housing accessibility checklist, sample letters of eligibility to travel, a literature review, and a list of resources. (MN)

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Consumer Education

Information Supplements for Physically Disabled Students

Teacher's Guide

Illinois State University

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16. General Description (State the general objective and suggested method of use. Summarize the content and tell how it is organized. Continue on back of this sheet or on another sheet, if necessary):

The guide contains consumer information a disabled student would require in addition to the general curriculum. The guide is divided into typical consumer education topics and subdivided into handicapping conditions.

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III/5

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INTRODUCTION

Consumer education is the development of the skills, concepts, and understandings required for individuals to achieve, within the framework of one's own values, maximum utilization of and satisfaction from one's resources. In 1967, Senate Bill 977 amended *The School Code of Illinois* (Section 27-12:1) and required instruction in consumer education as part of the high school curriculum in Illinois. This legislation, amended in 1975 and 1977, states that:

> Pupils in the public schools in grades 8 through 12 shall be taught and be required to study courses which include instruction in consumer education, including but not necessarily limited to installment purchasing, budgeting, comparison of prices, and an understanding of the roles of consumers interacting with agriculture, business, labor unions, and the government in formulating and achieving the goals of the mixed free enterprise system.

According to the 1982 *Illinois Vocational Home Economics Curriculum,* the following topics should be included in the Consumer Education/Resource Management course of study: the American economic system, decision-making process and related factors, management skills, budgeting/money management, purchasing, financial security, taxes, legal obligations, consumer interaction with influential groups within society, consumer rights and responsibilities, and non-renewable energy resources in the home. The purpose of instruction in these topics is to prepare students to be responsible citizens.

Although consumer education is a required part of a student's education, the exact method of integration into the curriculum is not specified. The requirement for instruction in consumer education can be accomplished through using a currently existing course, by developing a separate course, by integrating the content into general subject areas, or by using a team teaching approach. Each of the four methods can be an effective means of instruction and all fulfill the mandate.

Consumer education is frequently included in the home economics or business education curriculum either as a separate course or as part of an existing course. In home economics, the consumer course may be taught as part of the vocational sequence. In this case, the course is usually referred to as Resource Management.

Since the mid 1970's, there has been an increased emphasis on mainstreaming handicapped students into the least restrictive environment for education. As a result, more handicapped students are enrolling in regular classes with their non-disabled peers rather than receiving instruction in a separate special education class. Because of this practice, there is an increasing number of handicapped students who participate in regular home economics classes. For most home economics classes, the content of the class being taught does not need to be changed for the handicapped student. Rather materials may need to be adapted to an appropriate reading level, different teaching techniques may need to be used, or equipment may need to be modified to increase accessibility for the physically handicapped. Rarely is it appropriate to modify the actual content of the course for the mainstreamed student. However, if physically impaired students were enrolled in a regular consumer education course, there would be a need to include additional consumer information that would be specific to the needs of the handicapped student. In this case, the instructional methodology would not necessarily need to be changed, but the course content would need to be supplemented.

Because of the increased practice of mainstreaming handicapped students into the regular classroom, it was determined that supplements for the disabled student needed to be made available to consumer education teachers. Handicapped students will be enrolled in regular consumer education courses and teachers must be prepared to teach them to become responsible consumers. A disability adds new consumer concerns to students as they prepare to enter society as independent citizens: legal rights, insurance benefits, travel tips, and home modifications. According to Abbas,

> One goal of the consumer education teacher is to help individuals understand how they can maximize their satisfactions as they interact within the marketplace. Although all individuals have the consumer role in common, they react to the role differently, and come to it with different abilities, needs, and desires. This, of course, means we cannot teach all consumers in the same way (*Illinois Teacher*, p. 294).

Physically disabled students must be taught information that will be specific to their needs and will help them become effective consumers. The purpose of this manual is to present supplemental information that can be used by teachers who will teach Consumer Education/Resource Management to physically handicapped students in regular classes. In order to develop the manual, the following procedures were used:

1) A review of consumer education literature was conducted. The review included high school textbooks, government and agency pamphlets, resource books, previous research, and journal publications.
2) An interview instrument was developed that included the basic consumer education topics and the specific consumer concerns and needs of a disabled person.
3) Individual interviews were conducted with disabled people in order to discover areas of specific concern and information that should be included in a high school consumer education course.
4) The results of the interviews were compiled to determine the major consumer education concerns of disabled persons.
5) Guide sheets were developed that provide supplemental information necessary for mainstreamed disabled students in consumer education.

The guide sheets are categorized by topics typically covered in a consumer education/resource management course. Each category is then subdivided into handicapping conditions. For example, in the housing unit, there are separate guide sheets for hearing impaired, mobility impaired, and visually impaired individuals. There is also a general guide sheet containing information that is considered to be important to all disabled individuals. Thus it would not be necessary for a teacher with only one disabled student in the classroom to sort through the entire guide to find necessary information. If the student is confined to a wheelchair, the teacher would only need to use the general and mobility impaired guide sheets for each topic.

The review of the literature and interviews with handicapped persons indicated that no additional information was needed by disabled students in some topics. Consequently, guide sheets for each disability are not included in every topic. The table of contents provides a listing of the information contained in this manual.

A list of resources is provided at the conclusion of each guide sheet. The list includes the sources of the information given and resources that may be consulted for additional information. A complete numbered listing of the resources is included in the back of the manual.

Although the authors realize that some facts may have been omitted, it is hoped the manual provides a foundation upon which to improve consumer education information for handicapped students. This project was developed to improve the information available to disabled students in consumer education classes in hopes of preventing experiences like those described by Dickman:

> John Gibson, president of a group called WARPATH (World Association to Remove Prejudice Against The Handicapped) tells of having to use the freight elevator because he is in a wheelchair, of being turned away from a Miami Beach hotel even though he had a reservation, of having to use the garbage ramp to get into a restaurant, of paying two or three times normal auto insurance premiums (though disabled people do not have higher accident rates), of architectural barriers that keep him out of too many buildings, of having to bring along an adult companion or a doctor's certificate before he can travel by plane (*Independent Living: New Goals for Disabled Persons*, p. 5).

DESCRIPTIONS OF PHYSICAL DISABILITIES

Epilepsy. Epilepsy is characterized by seizures which may cause a temporary change in consciousness or temporary loss of muscular control. Since the seizures are not predictable, persons with epileptic disabilities may in addition experience feelings of anxiety or distress and attitudinal or learning disabilities may result.

Hearing Impaired. Deafness can be defined as a hearing impairment of sufficient severity that an individual must rely solely on vision or other non-auditory senses for communication. Partial hearing loss can be defined as a hearing impairment of sufficient severity that an individual must rely somewhat, although not entirely, on vision for communication.

Learning Disabled. A learning disabled child exhibits a disorder in one or more of the basic psychological processes involved in understanding or in using language, spoken or written, which may manifest itself in an imperfect ability to listen, think, speak, read, write, spell, or to do mathematical calculations. The term includes conditions as perceptual handicaps, brain injury, minimal brain dysfunction, dyslexia, and developmental aphasia. The term does not include children who have learning problems which are primarily the result of visual, hearing, or motor handicaps, of mental retardation, of emotional disturbance, or of environmental, cultural, or economic disadvantage.

Mobility Impaired (Physical and health impairment). The child exhibits a physical or health impairment, either temporary or permanent, which interferes with his or her learning and/or which requires adaptation of the physical plant.

Visually Impaired. An individual is considered legally blind if his or her corrected vision in the better eye is 20/200 or less, or if his or her visual field subtends an angle no greater than 20 degrees. A more practical definition is that a person is considered educationally blind if he or she cannot use print materials. An individual is legally considered partically sighted if his or her corrected vision in the better eye is between 20/60 and 20/200. A more functional definition is that a person is considered partially sighted if he or she reads primarily large print, or regular print under specially aided conditions.

RESOURCES: *Accessibility to Laboratories and Equipment for the Physically Handicapped,* Thomas L. Erekson, Illinois State Board of Education, Springfield, Illinois, 1981.

Rules and Regulations to Govern the Administration and Operation of Special Education, Illinois State Board of Education, Springfield, Illinois. 1979.

TOPIC: The American Economic System
DISABILITY: Hearing Impaired
INFORMATION:

Hearing Aides

1. The Food and Drug and Administration (FDA) prohibits hearing aid dealers from selling devices to persons without a doctor's certificate unless the customer signs a document waiving the protection.
2. A trial period is necessary when purchasing a hearing aid to ensure proper adjustment of the device. The terms of the trial period, including the length of time, charges for the use of the device, and return procedures, should be clarified since dealer policies vary.

Guide Dogs

1. Information on guide dogs for hearing impaired persons may be obtained from:
   The American Human Association
   5251 S. Roslyn Street
   Englewood, California 80110

RESOURCES: *Access—The Guide to a Better Life for Disabled Americans* (15)
The Older Consumer's Resource Manual (44)

TOPIC: The American Economic System
DISABILITY: Mobility Impaired
INFORMATION:

Wheelchairs

1. Several factors must be considered when selecting a wheelchair that will fit the needs of the individual. Both electronic and manual-powered chairs are available. Factors to be considered are: the user's upper appendage strength, the distances to be traveled in the chair, and the amount of money available for the chair. Different types of batteries for electronic-powered wheelchairs are required for short or long distant use. The mobility range that the individual will require must be known when the battery is selected.
2. Electronic wheelchairs are available that will allow the user to assume a near standing position and thus increase range of motion.
3. In order to ensure maximum comfort, the wheelchair must properly fit the user. For example, the seat and back of the chair must be the right size, the chair width should not be too wide or narrow, and the foot and arm rests should be the proper height. A reputable dealer should be consulted to properly take these measurements.
4. Sources for wheelchairs and wheelchair attachments and devices are listed in resources below.
5. It may be more economical to purchase a new wheelchair than to have an old one repaired. The cost of a new chair may be covered by Medicaid, whereas repair to an old chair may be only marginally covered.
6. Spare parts for the wheelchair should be kept on hand to avoid time delays for repairs. If the wheelchair is the only means of mobility, the person would be stranded while the chair is being repaired. Some wheelchair manufacturers furnish spare parts with the chairs they sell. Parts that are frequently needed include spokes, wheel-bearing components, rubber bumpers, nuts, and bolts.

RESOURCES: *An Accent Guide: Wheelchairs and Accessories* (3)

Access—The Guide to a Better Life for Disabled Americans (15)

The Older Consumer's Resource Manual (44)

TOPIC: The American Economic System
DISABILITY: Visually Impaired
INFORMATION:

Personal Identification

1. Most consumers use a driver's license as a major form of identification for writing checks or applying for credit. Nondrivers, such as the visually impaired, do not have this option. Identification cards for nondrivers are available in nearly every state through the Department of Motor Vehicles. A minimal fee may be charged for the card. The card is issued for no charge in Illinois.

General

1. Visually impaired persons may wish to develop a personal system to organize currency in their wallets or billfolds. For example, specific denominations may be folded in a tactfully identifiable manner (such as ones in half, fives in quarters, tens in thirds, and twenties left unfolded.) Bank and store personnel should be asked to count money aloud for visually impaired persons so it can be folded according to their system.
2. A variety of books and magazines are available for visually impaired persons in different forms such as braille, large print, and recordings. Braillewriters and slates can be used for written communication. Printed material can be voiced out electronically by a reading machine or transformed to braille by an optacon. Calculators are available with voice and braille outputs. Specific information may be obtained from the following sources:

   American Foundation for the Blind
   15 West 16th Street
   New York, New York 10011

   National Library of Congress
   Washington, D.C. 20542

   National Rehabilitation Information Center (NA-RIC)
   308 Mullen Library
   Catholic University of America
   Washington, D.C. 20064

3. A collection of sources entitled *Reading, Writing, and Other Communication Aids for the Visually and Physically Handicapped Persons* is available from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. The manual includes items such as typewriters and attachments, braille writing equipment, reading machines, telephone aids, and calculators.

   National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped
   Library of Congress
   Washington, D.C. 20542

RESOURCES: *Access—The Guide to a Better Life for Disabled Americans* (15)

"Information and Communication Devices for Blind and Physically Handicapped Readers" (23)

The Older Consumer's Resource Manual (44)

Accent on Living Magazine (Fall 1981) (EO)

Mealtime Manual for People with Disabilities and the Aging (57)

Reading, Writing, and Other Communication Aids for Visually and Physically Handicapped Persons (72)

TOPIC: Consumer Protection
DISABILITY: General
INFORMATION:

Airline

1. Problems with accessibility on an airline should be reported to the Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB). The CAB will investigate the problem and suggest possible solutions. Collect calls will be accepted at the hotline number: (202) 382-7735.

Housing

1. Housing problems encountered due to a disability may be referred to:

   Office for Independent Living for the Disabled
   Department of Housing and Urban Development
   7th and D Streets, S.W.
   Washington, D.C. 20410

Public Hearings

1. Public hearings must be accessible to handicapped persons. For example, interpreters must be available for hearing impaired individuals and the meeting facility must be accessible for wheelchair users.

Discrimination

1. Complaints regarding discrimination due to a disability may be filed with Office of Civil Rights. The address of the Illinois regional office is:

   Office of Civil Rights
   300 S. Wacker Drive
   Chicago, Illinois 60606

   Phone (312) 353-2521

Warranties

1. Special medical equipment and devices are frequently expensive to purchase, replace, and repair. Therefore, warranties on these items are important. Before purchasing an item, the consumer should have a complete understanding of the costs of repair as well as the services covered by the warranty.

RESOURCES: *The Wheelchair Traveler* (11)

Access—The Guide to a Better Life for Disabled Americans (15)

Consumer Rights for Disabled Persons (33)

The Older Consumer's Resource Manual (44)

TOPIC: Consumer Protection
DISABILITY: Hearing Impaired
INFORMATION:

Food and Drug Administration

1. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has a teletypewriter (TTY) available to receive questions from hearing impaired individuals. Besides offering direct access to the FDA, the TTY can also provide assistance from the Office of Equal Employment Opportunity and Civil Rights. TTY messages will be answered by mail; however, answers to urgent matters will be returned by TTY. The TTY number is (301) 443-1818 and is available from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Monday through Friday.

Hospitals

1. Hospitals are required by law to have an interpreter available for hearing impaired persons upon request. The interpreter can assist with questions, explain waiver of rights, and discuss consent to treatment procedures.

Hearing Aid Help Line

1. The Better Hearing Institute has a toll free "Hearing Aid Help Line" that offers information on the types of resources and services available for a hearing impaired individual. The institute will also help settle disputes between consumers and manufacturers or dealers of hearing aides. The toll free number is 800-253-3252.

RESOURCES: *Access—The Guide to a Better Life for Disabled Americans* (15)

Consumer News (21)

Consumer Rights for Disabled Persons (33)

The Older Consumer's Resource Manual (44)

"The NAD Provides . . . " (70)

TOPIC: Legal Rights of Consumers
DISABILITY: General
INFORMATION:

Laws

1. Although there are numerous laws designed to protect the consumer, there are additional laws specifically designed to protect handicapped and disabled persons. The laws include state and federal legislation.
2. The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 was an important step for the rights of handicapped persons. Specifically Section 504 states that:

   No otherwise qualified handicapped individual in the United States . . . shall, solely, by reason of his handicap, be excluded from the participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.

   This law covers facilities, programs, employment opportunities, public education, and mass transportation.

Polling Places

1. It may be convenient for handicapped citizens to vote by absentee in elections if mobility is difficult.
2. Polling places are required to be accessible, and assistance in voting booths must be provided if requested.

Architectural Accessibility

1. Standards to ensure a safe and functional environment for handicapped persons are described in the booklet *Accessibility Standards, Illustrated.* These standards provide specifications for accessibility and removal of architectural barriers. Federal legislation regulates accessibility of federal facilities and federally assisted programs. State legislation regulates state and local government facilities, facilities receiving monetary aid from state or local governments for new construction or renovation, public buildings, public parks, transportation centers, restaurants, loading facilities, and public or private housing.

Employment

1. Employers (including government agencies, jobs receiving any public monies, private employers, labor organizations, employment agencies, and apprenticeship programs) cannot refuse to hire an otherwise qualified individual solely on the basis of a handicapping condition. Penalties for such discriminatory actions can include reinstatement of the handicapped person in his/her position and/or awarding back pay. Discriminatory practices by a federal agency or an employer who receives federal assistance should be referred to:

   Disability Rights Center
   1346 Connecticut Avenue
   Washington, D.C. 20036

   Private employers who do not receive any federal assistance are not required to meet the requirements of federal laws regarding non-discrimination.

Education

1. Post-secondary education programs which receive federal assistance may not prohibit an otherwise qualified handicapped person from admittance solely on the basis of the handicapping condition.
2. An institution which provides housing for non-handicapped students must provide comparable, convenient, and accessible housing to handicapped students at the same cost as to others.

RESOURCES: *Access—The Guide to a Better Life for Disabled Americans* (15)

The Legal Rights of Handicapped Persons: Cases, Materials, and Text (16)

Accessibility Standards, Illustrated (27)

Independent Living: New Goal for Disabled Persons (28)

Consumer Rights for Disabled Persons (33)

The Law and Disabled People (44)

Rights of the Physically Handicapped — A Layman's Guide to the Law (68)

Jobs for Handicapped Persons: A New Era in Civil Rights (79)

TOPIC: Budgeting
DISABILITY: General
INFORMATION:

Utility Company Payments

1. A consumer who depends on Social Security or another type of fixed income may make arrangements with the utility companies to reschedule payments if the income payment does not arrive in time to meet bill deadlines.

Income Tax

1. Transportation expenses relating to medical needs are valid income tax deductions.

Use of Prosthetic Devices

1. Although the cost of prosthetic devices can be expensive, it is seldom necessary for the consumer to absorb the entire cost. Some financial resources include:
   - The Bureau of Handicapped Children, Department of Health, Washington, D.C., contributes to the cost of a child's prosthetic device. The amount of payment is based upon the ability of the family to meet the cost.
   - The state office for Rehabilitation Services contributes to the cost of a prosthetic device for a person over 21 years of age if the device is needed to increase the employability of the individual.
   - Medicare may pay 80 percent of the cost of a device.
   - The Veteran's Administration may pay for devices for a war veteran or for family members.
   - Medicaid recipients can receive partial payment for devices ordered through a rehabilitation center physical therapist or a physician associated with a rehabilitation center.
   - The major medical provisions of insurance policies generally pay 80 percent of the cost of devices without regard to the expense or quality of the device. A doctor's prescription is usually required to be filed with the claim.
2. In most states, sales tax is not charged on prosthetic devices, wheelchairs, crutches, or hearing aids.

RESOURCES: *Access—The Guide to a Better Life for Disabled Americans* (15)

The Older Consumer's Resource Manual (44)

TOPIC: Budgeting
DISABILITY: Epilepsy
INFORMATION:

Fixed Monthly Expenses

1. Additional funds for medical expenses may need to be included in the budget for a person with epilepsy. Items that may need to be considered are medication, prescriptions, tests, and physician visits.
2. Medical specialists, such as a neurologist, are not always available in small communities. The cost of transportation to the specialist's office should be included in the budget.

Emergency Fund

1. An emergency fund is an important part of the personal budget for a person with epilepsy. The fund may be needed for unexpected medical expenses (medication and/or tests) which may not be covered on an insurance policy.

RESOURCES: *Access—The Guide to a Better Life for Disabled Americans* (15)

TOPIC: Budgeting
DISABILITY: Hearing Impaired
INFORMATION:

Fixed Monthly Expenses

1. Fixed monthly expenses may need to be greater in the budget of a hearing impaired individual. For example, if a teletypewriter (TTY) is used for long distance telephone calls, telephone bills will be higher because of the length of time necessary to transmit messages.* Interpreters may be required to shop, obtain legal services, or carry on general communication in the community.

Emergency Fund

1. The amount budgeted for an emergency fund for a hearing impaired individual may need to include funds to repair a teletypewriter or replace a hearing aid. Unexpected medical expenses may not be fully covered by an insurance policy.

Income Tax

1. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) has a toll free teletypewriter (TTY) number to provide assistance and answer questions about tax matters. The number is 800-428-4732 or in Indiana 800-382-4059.
2. The cost of hearing aids, batteries for aids, television decoder, teletypewriter (TTY), trained hearing ear dog, and other equipment can be included in Income Tax Medical Deductions if the total expenses exceed a certain percentage of the adjusted gross income (refer to IRS regulations for specific percentage).

*A reduction for the cost of long distance calls for teletypewriter users was being negotiated at the time of this writing. Contact the local phone company for possible reductions for long distance calls by TTY users.

RESOURCES: *Access—The Guide to a Better Life for Disabled Americans* (15)

"Services for Special Needs" (51)

TOPIC: Budgeting
DISABILITY: Mobility Impaired
INFORMATION:

Fixed Monthly Expenses

1. The amount budgeted for fixed monthly expenses for a visually impaired individual may need to include funds for a personal care assistant to help with grocery shopping, laundry, and other daily living tasks. Additional fixed expenses may include transportation (especially if a taxi is used frequently), household maintenance (weekly cleaning, carpet cleaning, painting, lawn upkeep), home delivery (grocery, dairy, drug store), vacation (extra tipping money), and car upkeep (regular maintenance, full service gas stations).

Emergency Fund

1. The amount budgeted for an emergency fund for a mobility impaired individual should include funds for replacement of appliances or for parts to repair appliances.

Hand Controls

1. Hand controls for an automobile are an added expense when purchasing a car. The initial cost of the equipment is approximately $600. The cost of transferring the equipment to another car is approximately $200 - $300.
2. The cost of the equipment and charges for installation are tax deductable medical expenses.

Income Tax

1. A tax credit of twenty percent of the cost of services for employment-related household work, child care, and disabled dependent or spouse care may be computed when preparing income tax forms. A 1040 Form must be filed to receive this credit.
2. Home modifications that are necessary due to a disability are considered medical expenses by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) (such as ramps, lifts, lowering kitchen shelves and counters, and bathroom attachments). These expenses must be itemized on the 1040 Form.

Architectural Modifications

1. The state or local office for Rehabilitation Services may help pay for architectural modifications in the home if the adaptations are essential for education, employment, or homemaking.

Appliance Rental/Purchase

1. Appliances such as wheelchairs, crutches, or hospital beds can be rented or purchased. Renting might be an economical alternative if the appliance will only be needed temporarily. The total rental cost is covered by Medicaid. Medicare covers 80% of the cost.

RESOURCES: *Access—The Guide to a Better Life for Disabled Americans* (15)

TOPIC: Budgeting
DISABILITY: Visually Impaired
INFORMATION:

Fixed Monthly Expenses

1. The amount budgeted for fixed monthly expenses may need to include funds for items such as a reader, transportation (especially if a taxi is frequently used), household maintenance (weekly cleaning, carpet cleaning, painting, lawn upkeep), home delivery (grocery, dairy, drug store), and vacation (extra tipping money).

Emergency Fund

1. The amount budgeted for an emergency fund by a visually impaired individual may need to include funds to purchase new adaptive equipment, to repair an optacon, replace special glasses, or to pay for unexpected medical expenses (medication or surgery). These expenses may not be fully covered by insurance policies.

Income Tax

1. When filing income tax forms, a blind person may claim one extra deduction. For example, a single person who is legally blind may claim two deductions.
2. Expenses for a trained guide dog are tax deductible as Medical Deductions.
3. A tax credit of twenty percent of the cost of services for employment-related household work, child care, and disabled dependent or spouse care may be computed when preparing income tax forms. A 1040 Form must be filed to receive this credit.

Guide Dogs

1. The Seeing Eye, Inc. and Guiding Eyes for the Blind are programs that train guide dogs and teach blind persons how to use the guide dog. A fee may be charged for the master's training. Transportation to the training program and all other costs during the program are paid by the organization.

   The Seeing Eye, Inc.
   Morristown, New Jersey 07960

   Guiding Eyes for the Blind
   Yorktown Heights, New York 10598

RESOURCES: *Access—The Guide to a Better Life for Disabled Americans* (15)

The Older Consumer's Resource Manual (44)

TOPIC: Housing
DISABILITY: General
INFORMATION:

Rent Subsidy Program

1. As part of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, the Rent Subsidy Program for Low-Income Handicapped and Elderly persons provides subsidies for the housing of qualified handicapped persons. The subsidy may be given to owners of existing dwellings, newly constructed apartments and/or houses, substantially rehabilitated dwellings, and public housing agencies. The family income must meet eligibility requirements. The Housing Authorization Act of 1976 does not consider these subsidies to be income so that Supplemental Security Income benefits are not reduced.

Mobile Home

1. Mobile homes can be ordered with special adaptations for physically handicapped persons, or alterations can be made by the homeowner. Additional fees will be charged by the manufacturer to adapt a mobile home. Information may be obtained by writing for the booklet "Mobile Homes—Alternative Housing for the Handicapped" from the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, D.C. 20410.

Preferential Power Service

1. The utility company will give preferential service during power outages to individuals who require electricity for life-sustaining equipment. Notification must be given to the utility company.

Reasonable Accommodations

1. Many states have laws that require landlords to make reasonable accommodations in their properties to meet the needs of disabled tenants.

Federal Assistance

1. The Department of Housing and Urban Development provides financial assistance to handicapped persons who are income-eligible. Assistance may also be provided by the Housing Commission and the Development Block Grant.

RESOURCES: *The Disabled Homemaker* (9)

Access—The Guide to a Better Life for Disabled Americans (15)

Independent Living: New Goal for Disabled Persons (28)

Ideas for Making Your Home Accessible (38)

The Older Consumer's Resource Manual (44)

"Homemaking for the Handicapped" (49)

Independent Living for the Elderly and the Handicapped (65)

"Housing for the Handicapped" (69)

Adaptations and Techniques for the Disabled Homemaker (93)

Consumer Education: A Teaching-Learning Unit on the Rights and Responsibilities of All Consumers (100)

"Home Planning for the Physically Disabled" (106)

TOPIC: Housing
DISABILITY: Hearing Impaired
INFORMATION:

Modifications

1. Modifications may be needed to provide a safe housing environment for hearing impaired individuals. Visual signals should be installed to replace usual audio signals. For example, flashing lights can be connected to the doorbell, telephone, and fire alarm system.
2. In rental properties, approval from the landlord must be received before installing visual devices because additional electrical wiring and nail holes may be required. Permission to install the devices should be received before rental contracts are signed. Laws in some states require landlords to make reasonable accommodations for the disabled.

Multi-unit Complexes

1. The fire alarm systems of multi-unit apartment or condominium complexes are frequently located in the hallways instead of in the individual units. Complexes with hallway alarm systems are not preferred by hearing impaired individuals because it would be impossible to attach a flashing light system inside the unit.
2. Many hearing impaired individuals choose not to live in upper floors of high-rise complexes because of lack of elevator safety in emergency situations. If stranded in a stalled elevator alone, a hearing impaired individual would be unable to use the emergency phone and to hear instructions from rescue workers. Arrangements for emergency procedures should be made with the building management personnel where elevators are frequently used.

Guide Dogs

1. Specially trained hearing guide dogs are being used by some hearing impaired individuals. Not all states give recognition to the hearing guide dog. Apartment buildings or trailer perks that do not allow pets/animals may prohibit a hearing impaired individual with a guide dog from living there. Special permission should be obtained to keep a guide dog in such buildings.

RESOURCES: *Independent Living: New Goals for Disabled Persons* (28)

Accent on Living Buyer's Guide (47)

"Services for Special Needs" (51)

"The NAD provides. . ." (70)

TOPIC: Housing
DISABILITY: Mobility Impaired
INFORMATION:

General Considerations

1. A physically impaired individual may need to seek housing that will maximize mobility. For example, a one-floor design will be needed by most wheelchair users. A mobility impaired individual may want to live in close proximity to public transportation. The Housing Accessibility Checklist may be useful when searching for housing (see Appendix A).

Apartments

1. An apartment unit on the first floor and close to an exit are the most accessible for a mobility impaired individual. A unit on a higher floor, although accessible with an elevator, could present a safety hazard in an emergency situation if the elevator is out of order.

Federal Assistance

1. Federally subsidized apartments are available for handicapped individuals. These complexes usually have specially designed units that are accessible for physically handicapped persons. The amount of assistance provided is typically based on the severity of the disability and the income of the applicant. Programs that provide assistance include The Department of Housing and Urban Development, The Housing Commission, and The Development Block Grant.

Bathroom

1. Bathrooms in private housing are usually too small to accomodate a wheelchair. Older homes tend to have larger bathrooms than new homes. The room should be large enough to allow the wheelchair to be moved close to the toilet and tub for easy transfer.
2. Sink basins that are not built into a cabinet allow room for a wheelchair to slide under.
3. Attachments can be purchased for the toilet seat to raise it for easier transfer by the person from the wheelchair to the toilet. Manufacturers of adaptations for the bathroom are listed in the Resources below.

Kitchen

1. Kitchens can be made accessible for an individual in a wheelchair if the room is large enough to allow for wheelchair maneuverability. Many modifications can be made by using common kitchen accessories, such as lazy susans, pull-out cabinet drawers, and front-loading washing machines. Other features to consider are:
   - — A level floor is necessary to prevent the wheelchair from unwanted movement.
   - — A triangular work-center with the range, sink, and refrigerator at three points which form a triangle is convenient for wheelchair movement.
   - — A frost-free refrigerator eliminates the need to defrost, a task that could be difficult for the mobility impaired. A two door side-by-side refrigerator-freezer with slideout or rotating shelves allows easy reach into the back of the unit. Counter space on the open side of the refrigerator is needed so items from the refrigerator may be unloaded in one trip.
   - — A retractable spray hose at the sink facilitates dishwashing and food cleaning for mobility impaired persons.
   - — A dishwasher built-in next to the sink facilitates the transfer of dirty dishes to the dishwasher. A portable dishwasher may be difficult to move from storage to the sink for use.
   - — A garbage disposer eliminates the need to carry out daily trash containing food scraps.
   - — Range controls on the front instead of the side or back are easier to reach by the mobility impaired. An electric cook-top and wall oven with a side hinged door facilitate use by a physically impaired person.
2. Heights of work tables should be slightly lower than usual for wheelchair accessibility. Countertops, sinks, and ranges should be 32 inches from the floor. The mixing center work height should be 27 inches. Because standard counter heights are frequently too high, the kitchen table may be useful for many preparations.
3. A sink that is not set in a cabinet allows a wheelchair user to get directly over the sink. Hot water and drain pipes should be insulated to prevent burns by direct contact with hot pipes.

4. Organization of the kitchen is important for a mobility impaired person. For example, seldom used items can be stored in the upper cabinets.

Adaptations

1. Simple adaptations are sometimes all that is necessary to make an existing housing unit accessible for an individual in a wheelchair:
   - — The phone, door-latch, and thermostat can be adjusted to a height which can be reached from a wheelchair.
   - — The toilet seat can be built up for easier transfer from a wheelchair.
   - — Grab bars can be added along the side of the bathtub and a straight chair can be placed in the bathtub.
   - — Windows can be lubricated so they slide easier when opening and closing.
   - — Clothes closet racks can be lowered to a height that can be reached from a wheelchair.
   - — Gas stoves can be replaced with an electric stove or microwave oven for safer cooking.

College Residence Halls

1. Modifications can be made for college students living in residence halls or dormitories. Typical adaptations include lowering the closet shelves and rack, placing the bed on boards instead of rollers, using a desk phone instead of a wall phone, and making the bathroom facilities accessible.

Home Elevators

1. An elevator is sometimes required for a stairway in the home. Because of potential danger, home elevators should be purchased with care. Safety features in elevators include safety cables and platform edge stops. The elevator should also be certified for safety and strength. Sources for home elevators can be found in the Resources Section below.

Realtors

1. In some communities, realtors have a special service to locate accessible housing. It is important for the realtor to know the specifications needed by a handicapped person.

Special Designs

1. An architect and builder can make almost any modifications needed by a handicapped person. All changes should be made in the planning and blueprint stages. Once the construction has been started, changes are hard and expensive to make.

Private Funded Construction

1. Only contractors receiving federal assistance are required to meet accessibility regulations when building new housing units.

RESOURCES: *An Accent Guide: Wheelchairs and Accessories* (3)

The Disabled Homemaker (9)

Access—The Guide to a Better Life for Disabled Americans (15)

Independent Living: New Goals for Disabled Persons (28)

Ideas for Making Your Home Accessible (38)

The Older Consumer's Resource Manual (44)

Accent on Living Buyer's Guide (47)

"Homemaking for the Handicapped" (49)

Mealtime Manual for People with Disabilities and the Aging (57)

Independent Living for the Handicapped and Elderly (65)

"Housing for the Handicapped" (69)

Rehabilitation for Independent Living—A Selected Bibliography (90)

Adaptations and Techniques for the Disabled Homemaker (93)

Consumer Education: A Teaching-Learning Unit on the Rights and Responsibilities of All Consumers (100)

"Home Planning for the Physically Disabled" (101)

TOPIC: Housing
DISABILITY: Visually Impaired
INFORMATION:

General Considerations

1. A visually impaired individual may need to investigate the following factors when seeking housing alternatives.

   —Close proximity to the bus line and public transportation.

   —A one-floor design with few doors, clear pathways, and wide halls.

   —A housing unit on the first floor of the building and near the exit.

   —Building and grounds that are well maintained so that hallways and sidewalks are uncluttered and driveway and sidewalks are cleared of snow and ice in the winter.

Modifications

1. Simple modifications can be made to a home to better accommodate a visually impaired individual. Simple modifications include marking the dials on the thermostat, stove, washing machine, and other appliances with tape, nail polish, or glue; using bright light bulbs to increase the intensity of the light; and purchasing clocks with bright numbers and television sets with large numbered dials.

Federal Assistance

1. Federally subsidized apartments are available for handicapped individuals. The amount of assistance provided is typically based on the severity of the disability and income of the applicant. Programs that provide assistance include The Department of Housing and Urban Development, The Housing Commission, and The Development Block Grant.

Realtors

1. Realtors in some communities offer special services for handicapped populations to find accessible housing. The realtor needs to know the exact specifications needed.

RESOURCES: *The Older Consumer's Resource Manual* (44)

"Living with Blindness" (80)

Consumer Education: A Teaching-Learning Unit on the Rights and Responsibilities of All Consumers (100)

TOPIC: Transportation
DISABILITY: General
INFORMATION:

Special Accommodations

1. Students who need special accommodations when using public transportation should call in advance to check on specific details such as the accessibility of the terminal, special assistance that can be provided, and exact route schedules.

Bus

1. Special bus services are available in most communities that pick up a handicapped person at a specific place and time and stop at a designated place. Advance notice is usually required for the door-to-door service. Some services run only at scheduled times, while others can be arranged to fit individual needs.
2. Greyhound and Trailway bus lines offer special programs for handicapped individuals. Greyhound's program is called "Helping Hand Service" and the Trailway program is called "Good Samaritan". Eligibility for the programs requires a written medical statement indicating that assistance is necessary. (See Appendices B1 and B2).

Airlines

1. Handicapped individuals may pre-board airplanes. Policies of the airlines differ regarding this procedure and the policy of each airline should be examined.
2. Sky caps and porters are available to provide extra assistance for a handicapped individual.
3. Synthetic joints, hearing aids, or other prosthetic devices may set off alarms in electronic security magnetometers in airports. A letter from an attending physician indicating the traveler's use of a device may save time and embarrassment at a security check point. In such cases, the hand held magnetometer will probably be used by airport personnel.
4. The booklet "Airline Transportation for the Handicapped" describes the policies of 22 airlines concerning handicapped passengers. The cost of the booklet is $1.25 and is available from:

   National Easter Seal Society for Crippled Children and Adults
   2023 W. Ogden Ave.
   Chicago, Illinois 60612

5. Research by the Civil Aeromedical Institute has determined where handicapped passengers should be seated in order to provide easy and safe evacuation in case of an emergency. Seating arrangements for handicapped individuals are assigned by ticketing agents according to these guidelines. Students should be encouraged to explain their impairment to the travel agent when making a reservation so they can take advantage of this special seating.

Amtrak

1. Amtrak offers special assistance for handicapped passengers. The Special Movements Desk can be contacted to provide specific details:

   800-523-5720
   800-523-6592 for teletypewriter

   Riders requiring special assistance should notify Amtrak in advance so accommodations can be made.

Cabs

1. Taxi cabs offer more flexibility and closer delivery for traveling within a community than bus lines. Cab fares tend to be more expensive than buses. A possible disadvantage of using cabs is some drivers who may be selective about their passengers. They may not want to load groceries or a wheelchair into the taxi. Tips given to drivers should reflect extra service provided. Failure to stop for a passenger or unwillingness to cooperate by a driver should be reported to the driver's cab company and/or the city agency that regulates taxies. The license or cab number (if possible) should be reported with the date, time, and exact location of the occurrence. In New York City a taxi may only refuse service to an individual because of disorderly conduct or because the taxi is returning to the garage.

Income Tax Deduction

1. Expenses for transportation relating to medical needs are income tax deductible.

RESOURCES: "Air Transportation of Handicapped Persons" (4)

The Wheelchair Traveler (11)

Transportation Services for the Disabled and Elderly (13)

Access—The Guide for a Better Life for Disabled Americans (15)

The Handicapped Driver's Mobility Guide (26)

"Reach for Greyhound's Helping Hand: A Traveler's Guide for the Handicapped" (42)

The Older Consumer's Resource Manual (44)

Travel Instruction for the Handicapped (61)

Travel-Ability: A Guide for Physically Disabled Travelers in the United States (82)

Consumer Education: A Teaching-Learning Unit on the Rights and Responsibilities of All Consumers (100)

"Consumer Information About Air Travel for the Handicapped" (101)

TOPIC: Transportation
DISABILITY: Epilepsy
INFORMATION:

Automobile

1. An individual with epilepsy may take the required tests in order to obtain a driver's license provided the potential driver's seizures are "controllable" (usually is defined to mean that the individual has gone one year without a seizure). Special forms granting consent by a physician are required. The student should check with the local driver license facility or the Secretary of State for specific requirements.

RESOURCES: "Air Transportation of Handicapped Persons" (4)

Transportation Services for the Disabled and Elderly (13)

Access—The Guide for a Better Life for Disabled Americans (15)

The Handicapped Driver's Mobility Guide (26)

"Reach for Greyhound's Helping Hand: A Traveler's Guide for the Handicapped" (42)

Travel Instruction for the Handicapped (61)

"Consumer Information About Air Travel for the Handicapped" (101)

TOPIC: Transportation
DISABILITY: Hearing Impaired
INFORMATION:

Automobile

1. Side mirrors are required to be placed on the left side of vehicles driven by hearing impaired individuals. This restriction will be indicated on the back of the driver's license along with any other restrictions the individual might have.
2. An interpreter must be made available by a driver's license examining facility for a hearing impaired individual who is taking the written or driving test. The facility is not required to have an interpreter available if the individual is only renewing a license. Advance notice by phone or mail is necessary so the facility will have an interpreter present at the time requested.
3. A hearing impaired individual stopped by a traffic officer may request to have an interpreter present during the proceedings. The officer must immediately make arrangements for an interpreter to be sent to the scene if the driver requests this service.
4. A hearing impaired individual should avoid making sudden movements which could be mistaken for hostile action if stopped by a traffic officer. The individual should slowly reach for the license and hand it directly to the officer. The word DEAF could be written on the license so the officer realizes the situation right away.
5. A card should be carried by the driver that explains the hearing impairment, the preferred method of communication, and other important information. The card can be stored in the sun visor so it would be accessible if stopped by a traffic officer and in emergency situations.

Airlines

1. Eastern Airlines teaches sign language to flight attendants in order to provide better service for hearing impaired individuals.

Taxi

1. Hearing impaired individuals should have the correct address, necessary directions, and an explanation of the impairment in writing for taxi drivers.

Subway

1. The Metro System in Washington, D.C. has flashing lights installed along the platform to alert hearing impaired individuals of incoming trains. Routing and schedule information is available on teletypewriter (TTY) from 6:30 a.m. to 11:30 p.m. The number is (202) 638-3780.

Amtrak

1. Amtrak has a toll-free teletypewriter (TTY) number to provide reservation and ticket information to hearing impaired individuals. The number is 800/523-6590 or 800/523-6591.

Terminals

1. Teletypewriters (TTY) are not always available in transportation terminals. If possible, hearing impaired individuals should carry a portable TTY in case of delay or an emergency.
2. The lack of visual announcements regarding schedules, arrivals, departures, and delays in transportation terminals can be a problem for a hearing impaired individual. An attendant in the terminal should be asked to provide necessary information in visual or written format.

Carriers

1. The traveler should alert the bus driver, train conductor, or flight attendant that a visual or written notice of stops will be needed. Hearing impaired individuals could ask the ticket agent to write on the ticket that he/she has a hearing impairment. This practice will ensure that carrier personnel give proper instructions throughout the trip.

Guide Dogs

1. Guide dogs for the hearing impaired are allowed to travel with their masters on airlines and on Amtrak. Policies for buses differ so students should be taught to check with the service in advance.

RESOURCES: "Air Transportation of Handicapped Persons" (4)

The Wheelchair Traveler (11)

Transportation Services for the Disabled and Elderly (13)

Access—The Guide for a Better Life for Disabled Americans (15)

The Handicapped Driver's Mobility Guide (26)

"Reach for Greyhound's Helping Hand: A Traveler's Guide for the Handicapped" (42)

The Older Consumer's Resource Manual (44)

Travel Instruction for the Handicapped (61)

Travel-Ability: A Guide for Physically Disabled Travelers in the United States (82)

Consumer Education: A Teaching-Learning Unit on the Rights and Responsibilities of All Consumers (100)

"Consumer Information About Air Travel for the Handicapped" (101)

TOPIC: Transportation
DISABILITY: Mobility Impaired
INFORMATION:

Automobile

1. A mobility impaired individual may obtain license plates that display the accessibility sign by obtaining a doctor's certificate that verifies eligibility. Handicapped license plates are usually required on vehicles that park in restricted parking spaces. Some communities issue windshield stickers instead of license plates. This policy varies with each community.
2. A mobility impaired individual may have special restrictions on his/her driver's license. For example, the individual may be able to drive vehicles only with power steering and brakes or hand controls.
3. When purchasing an automobile, a mobility impaired person should consider the following factors:

   —is the back seat and/or trunk large enough to accommodate a wheelchair?

   —is it easier to get in and out of a car that sits low to the ground or one higher off the ground?

   —are power windows, door locks, and seat adjustments available for easy accessibility?

   —should a citizen's band radio be included for use in an emergency?
4. A sign stating a car is driven by a physically handicapped person may be beneficial in case of an emergency. The sign could be placed on the front dashboard so it would be visible to other drivers.
5. A list has been compiled of manufacturers of adaptive automobile equipment (hand controls) that are in compliance with the Veteran's Administration requirements. The list may be obtained by writing to:

   Eastern Paralyzed Veterans Association, Inc.
   432 Park Avenue South
   New York, New York 10016
6. Accessible restroom facilities may be difficult to find when traveling long distances by automobile. Gas stations frequently do not have accessible restrooms. Road signs for rest stops indicate accessibility but not the size of the facility. This is important since some individuals require a five-foot restroom instead of a three-foot. The free booklet *Highway Rest Areas for the Handicapped* provides information on accessible rest stops in the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii. It may be obtained from:

   The President's Committee on Employment
   of the Handicapped
   Washington, D.C. 20036

Travel Services

1. Exxon, Mobil, and Texaco Oil Companies offer travel services for disabled customers. These travel services will plot a trip that includes accessible facilities, highway conditions, and the preferred scenic route. Allstate and American Automobile Association auto clubs offer similar services for their members.

Amtrak

1. Amtrak has special cars that are accessible for handicapped passengers available on some routes. Information about accessible routes is available from the Special Movements Desk: 800-523-5720 or Teletypewriter (TTY) 800-523-6590.

Airlines

1. Dry-cell battery powered wheelchairs are preferred to wet-cell batteries by airlines. Some airlines will only allow dry-cells on board. Others may provide a special plastic bag for the battery. This safety precaution is needed to prevent acid from spilling out of the cells if the chair tipped over. Students should be taught to check with airlines for specific policies when booking a flight.
2. Some smaller commuter airlines may not unload passengers directly at the terminal. Students should be taught to check boarding places and procedures in advance if traveling on an unfamiliar airline or terminal.
3. A variety of methods are used to board nonambulatory passengers. Some are more desirable than others. The jetway, or corridor, that leads directly from the terminal to the plane is the most convenient. However, jetways are not always

available. Other alternatives include the stairchair (passenger is strapped to a dolly-like chair and wheeled up), the "Handicapped Lift" (an enclosed elevator that goes from gate to plane), a mobile lounge (elevates between door and ground), or simply being carried.

4. A wheelchair is frequently considered as extra baggage by airlines, and an additional charge may be billed. TWA allows a collapsible wheelchair to be checked free of charge.
5. When traveling in an airplane, the Federal Aviation Administration requires that all passengers ride in an airplane seat. Wheelchairs are generally stored in the pit or baggage compartment of the plane. Occasionally a wheelchair may be stored in the cabin, although aisles are usually too narrow to allow movement in the chair during the flight.
6. Flying first-class instead of coach can be more comfortable for mobility impaired passengers because the seats are wider, the aisles are larger, and there are more flight attendants per passenger. First-class tickets are more expensive than coach.
7. The maximum amount an airline is liable for damaged baggage is $750 per passenger. A wheelchair is considered baggage. Additional excess-value baggage insurance may be purchased at the check-in counter if the passenger's home owner's insurance does not cover the wheelchair while away from home. The chair and baggage should be checked for damage before leaving the terminal.
8. Wheelchairs need to be tagged like luggage when a mobility impaired person is traveling by airline. Wheelchairs should be tagged as "Escort Luggage" in order to be claimed planeside instead of at the baggage claim. If a short lay-over is necessary between flights, arrangements can be made with the flight attendant to use a wheelchair provided by the terminal.
9. Because of the width of the aisle and size of the airplane lavatories, passengers who depend on wheelchairs are usually unable to use restroom facilities once aboard. Dehydrating drugs, although helpful, may be dangerous when combined with dry air in the plane. A physician should be consulted before using dehydrating drugs.
10. A "Stowaway Wheelchair" is being tested by some major airlines which would allow a passenger to move down the aisle. The wheelchair can be folded to fit under the seat or to be carried. The chair's design narrows its use to airline travel because of its small wheels. Although currently in testing stages, commercial airlines expect to have the chair available in the near future.

Subways

1. Subway service is usually not accessible to individuals in wheelchairs. The newer systems in Atlanta, San Francisco, and Washington, D.C. are accessible, although the distance between the platforms and elevators is great.

Bus

1. A folding wheelchair, crutches, or a walker can be carried in the baggage compartment of a bus for no additional cost.

Tipping

1. Tip money is an important travel expense for handicapped persons. Extra service provided to handicapped persons by sky caps, taxi and bus drivers, and conductors usually warrants an additional tip. Airline ground and flight personnel should not be tipped.

RESOURCES: "Air Transportation of Handicapped Persons" (4)

The Wheelchair Traveler (11)

Transportation Services for the Disabled and Elderly (13)

Accent—The Guide to a Better Life for Disabled Americans (15)

The Handicapped Driver's Mobility Guide (26)

"Driver Education for the Physically Disabled" (32)

Transportation and the Disadvantaged: the Poor, the Young, the Elderly and the Handicapped (34)

"Reach for Greyhound's Helping Hand: A Traveler's Guide for the Handicapped" (42)

The Older Consumer's Resource Manual (44)

"Hand Controls and Assistive Devices for the Physically Disabled Driver" (45)

Accent on Living Buyer's Guide (47)

Travel Instruction for the Handicapped (61)

Access Amtrak (74)

Travel-Ability: A Guide for Physically Disabled Travelers in the United States (82)

A Guide to Accessibility of Terminals—Access Travel; Airports (99)

"Consumer Information About Air Travel for the Handicapped" (101)

TOPIC: Transporation
DISABILITY: Visually Impaired
INFORMATION:

Airlines

1. Flexible or collapsable canes used by visually impaired individuals may be stored directly under airplane seats. A non-folding cane must be stored in a closet after the individual has been seated.
2. Guide dogs are allowed to remain with visually impaired individuals on the airplane. First row seats usually provide more room for passengers with guide dogs. Window seats may also be recommended so the dog will not be in the aisle.
3. Electronic security magnetometers will be activated by the metal in a guide dog's collar and harness. The dog can be held by the leash while the visually impaired individual passes through the magnetometer, or a hand held detection device may be used.
4. Visually impaired individuals may sit in any seat of an airplane, except by an emergency exit which has printed instructions for releasing locks.

Identification Cards

1. The American Foundation for the Blind will provide identification cards and coupon books for visually impaired individuals to use for special programs on railroad and bus lines. A small fee is charged for the cards and coupons. Additional information is available from:

   American Foundation for the Blind
   15 W. 16th Street
   New York, New York 10011

Guide Dogs

1. "White Cane Laws" in many states allow a blind person to be accompanied by a guide dog in all public transportation including airplanes, motor vehicles, trains, buses, and street cars.

Taxi

1. Visually impaired individuals may find taxi cabs a convenient form of transportation. A taxi flag may be beneficial to stop cabs. A white flag or handkerchief may also be used.

RESOURCES: "Air Transportation of Handicapped Persons" (4)

The Wheelchair Traveler (11)

Transportation Services for the Disabled and Elderly (13)

Access—The Guide to a Better Life for Disabled Americans (15)

The Handicapped Driver's Mobility Guide (26)

"Reach for Greyhound's Helping Hand: A Traveler's Guide for the Handicapped" (42)

The Older Consumer's Resource Manual (44)

Travel Instruction for the Handicapped (61)

Living with Blindness (80)

Travel-Ability: A Guide for Physically Disabled Travelers in the United States (82)

Consumer Education: A Teaching-Learning Unit on the Rights and Responsibilities of All Consumers (100)

"Consumer Information About Air Travel for the Handicapped (101)

TOPIC: Clothing
DISABILITY: General
INFORMATION:

Special Fashions

1. A line of clothing designed especially for elderly and handicapped populations is available through Sears Roebuck & Co. The clothing is designed to allow independent dressing by using Velcro fasteners, loose armholes, and low wide pockets.

RESOURCES: *Measurements, Guidelines and Solutions—A Manual for Solving Clothing Problems for Persons with Physical Disabilities* (18)

The Natural Creations—Patterns for the Physically and Mentally Handicapped (19)

A Survey of Problems of Clothing for the Sick and Disabled (37)

Clothing for the Handicapped, the Aged, and Other People with Special Needs (48)

Clothing Designs for the Handicapped (56)

Clothing for People with Physical Handicaps (66)

Accent on Living Magazine (Winter, 1981) (84)

Clothing for Handicapped People—An Annotated Bibliography and Resource List (85)

Information Systems for the Clothing and Daily Living Needs of the Handicapped (86)

Increasing Store Accessibility to Increase Profits is a slide-tape program with 160 slides, script, accessibility guide-book for retailers, and leader's guide. A shopping survey for handicapped consumers and a self-scoring store accessibility checklist are also included. (89)

"Special Clothing for Elderly, Handicapped" (91)

A Teaching-Learning Unit on the Rights and Responsibilities of All Consumers (100)

"Some Ways to Help Elderly and Disabled with Clothing Problems" (105)

TOPIC: Clothing
DISABILITY: Hearing Impaired
INFORMATION:

Styles

1. There are few clothing styles on the market that are specially designed to hold hearing aids. Adaptations could be made to bras or tee-shirts for apparatus that are worn in front of the torso. Shoulder seams can also be adapted for apparatus that are worn on the side of the body.

Shopping

1. Some stores offer teletypewriter (TTY) services for hearing impaired shoppers. Catalog shopping by TTY is also available.
2. Private business are not required to have interpreters available. A hearing impaired person must bring an interpreter with them if needed to communicate with store clerks.
3. In order to avoid problems, hearing impaired persons should inform store personnel of their hearing impairment as well as their most efficient means of communication — lip reading, writing, interpreter, or sign language. For example, a clerk may ask if any assistance is needed and will walk away when the shopper does not answer.
4. Hearing impaired individuals may find it helpful to write down information such as the desired item, size, color, price range, and fabric before going into the store to shop.

RESOURCES: *Access—The Guide to a Better Life for Disabled Americans* (15)

TOPIC: Clothing
DISABILITY: Mobility Impaired
INFORMATION:

Styles

1. Clothing styles may need to be altered to provide greater comfort and mobility for a person in a wheelchair. For example, pant legs may need to be longer to cover the legs while sitting. Fuller and longer dress designs may be preferred by women. Elastic waistbands, short coats, two-piece outfits, and beltless pants are frequently preferred by wheelchair users.
2. Clothing may need to be purchased one size larger than necessary to provide additional comfort and to allow for alterations.

Alterations/Modifications

1. There are a variety of special patterns and methods to alter regular clothing for mobility impaired persons. Special features include jackets that are shorter in back, wraparound pants, drop seats, and front or side zippers (See resources).
2. Special clothing modifications may be needed if a person wears a brace. For example, wider pant legs are required to go over a leg brace.
3. Because it is expensive to fit a leg brace to a shoe, durable shoes that have a long life may be the most economical selection.
4. Jackets or shirts may need back pleats or inserts to accommodate a back brace.

Shopping Procedures

1. Clothing designed with special features for the handicapped is available through mail order catalogs. Speciality catalog orders may be expensive, and charges for postage, shipping, and handling are usually added.
2. When shopping, the mobility impaired customer may wish to have a chair placed in the dressing room to facilitate dressing.

RESOURCES: *Measurements, Guidelines and Solutions—A Manual for Solving Clothing Problems for Persons with Physical Disabilities* (18)

The Natural Creations—Patterns for the Physically and Mentally Handicapped (19)

A Survey of Problems of Clothing for the Sick and Disabled (37)

Clothing for the Handicapped, the Aged, and Other People with Special Needs (48)

Clothing Designs for the Handicapped (56)

Clothing for People with Physical Handicaps (66)

Accent on Living Magazine (Winter, 1981) (84)

Clothing for Handicapped People—An Annotated Bibliography and Resource List (85)

Information Systems for the Clothing and Daily Living Needs of the Handicapped (86)

Increasing Store Accessibility to Increase Profits is a slide-tape program with 160 slides, script, accessibility guidebook for retailers, and leader's guide. A shopping survey for handicapped consumers and a self-scoring store accessibility checklist are also included. (89)

"Special Clothing for Elderly, Handicapped" (91)

A Teaching-Learning Unit on the Rights and Responsibilities of All Consumers (100)

"Some Ways to Help Elderly and Disabled with Clothing Problems" (105)

TOPIC: Clothing
DISABILITY: Visually Impaired
INFORMATION:

Shopping

1. If special assistance is required to shop for clothing, the visually impaired person may wish to call the store and make an appointment to shop during slow hours. During slow periods, store personnel will have more time to provide individualized assistance.
2. Clothing can be purchased through mail order catalogs, thus eliminating the necessity of traveling to the store and finding someone to help.
3. Many visually impaired persons prefer to take someone with them when shopping for clothing so that they can obtain advice on quality, colors, and style by someone who knows their personal preference.
4. The quality of clothing can sometimes be judged by a visually impaired person by feeling the item. For example, loose threads and narrow seams usually indicate a lower quality garment.

Clothing Care

1. Clothing may be marked with knots or braille tape to identify color and fiber content for laundry and storage purposes. Spots on clothing could be marked or treated by a sighted person and then put with the rest of the laundry.
2. Washing machine and dryer dials can be marked with braille tape or small dots made with nail polish, acrylic paint, glue, or a small bead.
3. Closet and dresser drawers should be organized to prevent wrinkling and to assist with location and matching of items. Each individual should develop a plan for personal clothing organization. The plan should be designed for specific needs and could be made according to color, item, or outfit.

RESOURCES: *A Step-by-Step Guide to Personal Management for Blind Persons* (8)

Access—The Guide to a Better Life for Disabled Americans (15)

Clothing for the Handicapped, the Aged, and Other People with Special Needs (48)

"Clothing Selection and the Visually Impaired Consumer" (64)

"Special Clothing for Elderly, Handicapped" (91)

TOPIC: Food Shopping/Selection
DISABILITY: Mobility Impaired
INFORMATION:

General Information

251. Wheelchair shoppers may encounter some difficulties in the marketplace. Items on high shelves may be unreachable, the wheelchair may be too wide to go through the check-out lanes or store aisles may be difficult to get through when there are several shoppers present.

Special Services

1. Shoppers should ask to have groceries placed in paper bags that are only half-full so that they will be easier to handle.
2. Groceries that are packed in double-bags are less likely to tear while being carried.
3. Shopper aid services may be available through local Girl Scout troops, Camp Fire Girls, churches or other volunteer organizations.
4. Persons receiving Social Security benefits or Supplemental Security Income may also be eligible to receive food stamps. The Food Stamp Program allows consumers to purchase more food for less money. The stamps cannot be used to buy non-food items. A toll free hotline number is available to provide information on the Food Stamp Program: 800-342-3710.
5. A neighborhood store that accepts phone orders may be convenient for a mobility impaired person. When phoning in an order, students should be taught to give specific information, such as size and brand.
6. Safeway food stores have special shopping carts that attach directly to a wheelchair. These carts are identified with the universal handicap emblem.

Home Delivery

1. Some food products, such as dairy products, are available through regular home delivery routes.

Shopping Techniques

1. Wheelchair shoppers may find shopping more convenient if the shopping cart is left at the end of the aisle. Items can be put in their laps and then unloaded into the cart.
2. Wheelchair users may find it easier to pull the shopping cart rather than to push it.
3. Persons who use crutches, canes, or wheelchairs may find a back-pack convenient for carrying items home or to the car.

RESOURCES: *An Accent Guide: Wheelchairs and Accessories* (3)

Access—The Guide to a Better Life for Disabled Americans (15)

The Older Consumer's Resource Guide (44)

Accent on Living Buyer's Guide (47)

Homemaking for the Handicapped (49)

TOPIC: Food Shopping/Selection
DISABILITY: Visually Impaired
INFORMATION:

Special Services

1. A visually impaired person may find it convenient to shop during slow store hours. A store clerk would more likely be able to provide special assistance at these times. The shopper may also call in advance and make arrangements to come in when special assistance may be provided.
2. A list made in advance will help to speed the shopping process. Questions regarding brands, sizes, and prices can be asked while shopping.
3. Shopper aid services may be available through local Girl Scout troops, Camp Fire Girls, churches, or other volunteer organizations.
4. Persons receiving Social Security benefits or Supplemental Security Income may also be eligible to receive food stamps. The Food Stamp Program allows consumers to purchase more food for less money. The stamps cannot be used to buy non-food items. A toll free hotline number is available to provide information on the Food Stamp Program: 800-342-3710.

Neighborhood Stores

1. Neighborhood stores may offer services to a visually impaired consumer that a larger market cannot offer: personal shopping service, phone orders, and home delivery. When phoning in an order, students should be taught to give specific information, such as size and brand, and to ask about specials being offered in the store.

Home Delivery

1. Some food items, such as dairy products, are available through regular home delivery routes.

RESOURCES: *Access—The Guide to a Better Life for Disabled Americans* (15)

"Food Selection, Storage, and Preparation" (59)

"Guidelines to Good Health" (60)

Living with Blindness (80)

TOPIC: Food Preparation
DISABILITY: General
INFORMATION:

Meals on Wheels

1. In many communities, a food delivery service is available for home bound individuals such as "Meals on Wheels". This service provides hot meals to individuals who are unable to prepare their own meals. Local organizations deliver a hot meal to handicapped or elderly citizens in their home once a day. A minimal fee is sometimes charged.

Adaptations

1. Students may find it helpful to purchase some of the adaptive devices available to aid with kitchen tasks. A variety of equipment is available in hardware stores or through specialized mail order catalogs (see Resources).

RESOURCES: *Single-Handed Devices and Other Aids for One-Handers and Sources of these Devices* (39)

Accent on Living Buyer's Guide (47)

Homemaking for the Handicapped (49)

Mealtime Manual for People with Disabilities and the Aging (57)

Adaptations and Techniques for the Disabled Homemaker (93)

TOPIC: Food Preparation
DISABILITY: Visually Impaired
INFORMATION:

Ovens/Ranges

1. A microwave oven can be a helpful appliance for persons with disabilities, especially those with a visual impairment. Microwave ovens provide protection from fire for blind individuals. Loose clothing may catch fire on a conventional range and a blind individual may not be immediately aware of the situation. Proper use of a microwave oven eliminates this hazard. Sears Roebuck & Co. has a microwave oven with the controls marked in braille.
2. Many visually impaired persons prefer to use a gas range instead of an electric range since the gas burner temperatures can be regulated by the sound of the flame (low heat — no sound; medium heat — first point of hearing the flame; high heat — hearing the flame). However students should be informed that the use of a gas range is a significant fire hazard for a blind person.

Cookbooks

1. Numerous large print and braille cookbooks are available. Examples of these cookbooks include:

   The New York Times Large Type Cookbook — Available at any large bookstore for approximately $12.50.

   Cooking Without Looking and *PrePrimer Cooking or Cooking Techniques for the Blind* — Available from the American Printing House for the Blind, 1839 Frankfore Ave., Louisville, Kentucky, 40204, in large type and braille for $12.50.

   Easy Ways to Delicious Meals — Available free from Volunteers Service for the Blind, 919 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 19107, in braille or large print.

   Cooking For Two — Available from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C., 20402, for $1.25 in large print.

   Betty Crocker Convenience Foods — Available from Minnesota State Service for the Blind, Communications Center, 1745 University Ave., St. Paul, Minnesota, 55104, large type edition is free and the braille version is $2.25.

   Easy'n Thrifty Recipes for 2 — Available from the Rice Council of America, P.O. Box 22802, Houston, Texas, 77072, in braille and large print free of charge.
2. The pages of braille recipe books should be coated in plastic to avoid damage to the cookbook during food preparation (e.g., food spillage or food on fingers).
3. Recorded tapes of recipes enable a blind person to follow directions as they prepare food. American Recordings for the Blind is one source of taped recipes and cookbooks. The *Betty Crocker Convenience Foods* cookbook is also available in cassette version for $2.25 (see address above).

RESOURCES: *Accent on Living Buyer's Guide* (47)

Homemaking for the Handicapped (49)

Mealtime Manual for People with Disabilities and the Aging (51)

Coping with the Unseen Environment (87)

Adaptations and Techniques for the Disabled Homemaker (93)

TOPIC: Restaurant Utilization
DISABILITY: General
INFORMATION:

Facility Accessibility

1. Handicapped persons dining in a restaurant for the first time may want to call in advance to determine the accessibility of the facility. Advance notice will allow the restaurant to make special arrangements if necessary.

Braille Menus

1. Menus printed in braille are available in some restaurants. For example, McDonalds have braille menus for visually impaired customers.

Guide Dogs

1. A visually or hearing impaired person may be prohibited from a restaurant because of a guide dog. Inquiries should be made concerning the restaurant's policy for guide dogs when making reservations.

RESOURCES: *Access—The Guide to a Better Life for Disabled Americans* (15)

TOPIC: Insurance
DISABILITY: General
INFORMATION:

Automobile Insurance

1. Automobile insurance cannot be denied solely on the basis of a handicapping condition, nor can a policy be cancelled solely because of the condition. Statistically, handicapped persons have fewer claims and accidents than non-handicapped drivers.
2. The Emergency Road Service option available on automobile insurance policies could prove valuable to a handicapped driver stranded on the highway.

Health and Life Insurance

1. Group plans for health and life insurance are available through many employers and professional organizations. Disabled consumers who are ineligible for coverage on private insurance policies may wish to seek employment at corporations that have group policies. Physical examinations or explanations of pre-existing conditions are usually not required for group policy coverage. An unemployed handicapped person may purchase health and life insurance through professional organizations and advocacy groups such as the Epilepsy Foundation of America.
2. Income replacement coverage is available for a handicapped person, although a higher premium may be assigned in some cases.
3. Assigned risk plans are an alternative for individuals who are unable to get standard life or health coverage. Under this plan, the state assigns an insurance company to accept the policy and the consumer then has coverage but at a much higher premium. The insurance company must honor claims submitted within the coverage of the policy.
4. Handicapped individuals are frequently assigned to a high risk life insurance plan and are charged higher premiums when there is no justifiable reason. A hearing or visual impairment does not necessarily increase the likelihood of an early death. Students in consumer education should be informed that this practice is not acceptable and should be challenged when unjustified.
5. Policies for health insurance may have specific clauses that do not cover medicines or equipment/apparatus. It is important to know exactly what the policy will and will not cover. Additional supplemental policies may be necessary for some handicapped individuals.
6. A health insurance policy may not be cancelled if an illness is diagnosed after the policy has taken effect. However, rates may be raised when the policy is renewed.

General Information

1. In Illinois the Department of Insurance investigates insurance denials.

   Department of Insurance
   320 W. Washington
   Springfield, Illinois 62706
   Phone: (217) 782-4515

2. Problems with insurance companies should be communicated in writing and copies of letters and documents should be kept. Letters should include specific information: policy number, agent's name and address, previous contacts, social security number, address, and a detailed explanation of the problem.

RESOURCES: *Access—The Guide to a Better Life for Disabled Americans* (15)

Directory of Information Resources for the Handicapped—A Comprehensive Guide to Information Resources and Services for the Handicapped (31)

The Older Consumer's Resource Manual (44)

TOPIC: Insurance
DISABILITY: Epilepsy
INFORMATION:

Life and Health Insurance

1. In some cases, an epileptic person will be assigned to a high risk category for health insurance. The assignment is made because epileptic persons tend to have high medical bills for prescriptions, doctor fees, and tests.
2. The Epilepsy Foundation of America offers life and health insurance policies for its members:

   Epilepsy Foundation of America
   1828 L Street, N.W.
   Washington, D.C. 20036

3. A health insurance policy may not be cancelled if the insured is diagnosed as an epileptic after the policy has taken effect. However, rates may be raised when the policy is renewed.

Automobile Insurance

1. Epileptic persons are able to obtain automobile insurance. However, the rates may be higher because of the increased risk related to epilepsy.

RESOURCES: *Access—The Guild to a Better Life for Disabled Americans* (15)

Directory of Information Resources for the Handicapped—A Comprehensive Guide to Information Resources and Services for the Handicapped (31)

TOPIC: Insurance
DISABILITY: Hearing Impaired
INFORMATION:

General Information

1. A list of companies who grant insurance policies to hearing impaired persons is available from:

   National Association of the Deaf
   814 Thayer Avenue
   Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

Health and Life Insurance

1. Diagnosis of a hearing loss can usually be paid for through major medical coverage of a health insurance policy. However, the cost of the hearing aid may not be covered and an additional policy may be obtained to cover this expense.
2. It may be more difficult for a hearing impaired individual to obtain disability insurance because companies erroneously believe that a hearing impaired individual has a greater chance of being injured or of missing work. It may be helpful for the individual to present a school or work attendance record when seeking insurance.
3. Health insurance policies for income replacement and hospitalization are available through insurance companies.

Automobile Insurance

1. Hearing impaired individuals should have no difficulty obtaining automobile insurance because of their disability. It is against the law for a company to charge higher rates solely because of the handicapping condition.
2. The American Auto Association has a teletypewriter (TTY) number available to its hearing impaired policy holders for emergency road service.
3. Few insurance companies, offices, or agents have TTYs available to accept calls about claims.

RESOURCES: *Access—The Guide to a Better Life for Disabled Americans* (15)

Directory of Information Resources for the Handicapped—A Comprehensive Guide to Information Resources and Services for the Handicapped (31)

"The NAD Provides . . . " (70)

TOPIC: Insurance
DISABILITY: Mobility Impaired
INFORMATION:

Automobile Insurance

1. Many mobility impaired persons own and drive their own vehicles. Some individuals may own a vehicle but have someone else drive it (such as a personal care attendant, family member, or friend). In this case, the additional driver(s) may be specifically named on the insurance policy. Other drivers would be covered when driving with permission from the vehicle owner.
2. Mobility impaired individuals who own a van with a wheelchair lift may want to obtain a replacement insurance policy on the lift. Cost of a new lift is approximately $3000.

RESOURCES: *Access—The Guide to a Better Life for Disabled Americans* (15)

The Handicapped Driver's Mobility Guide (26)

Directory of Information Resources for the Handicapped—A Comprehensive Guide to Information Resources and Services for the Handicapped (31)

TOPIC: Health Services
DISABILITY: General
INFORMATION:

Specialists

1. Medical specialists may be difficult to locate in small communities. Students should be taught methods to locate specialists for treatment of a particular condition (such as a physician referral, client recommendation, or community agency referals).

Dentists

1. Dentists may be hesitant to treat a handicapped patient, especially if the condition involves involuntary muscular movements. The following orgnizations offer assistance in locating a dentist for a handicapped patient:

   Academy of Dentistry for the Handicapped
   1240 E. Chicago Avenue
   Chicago, IL 60611

   American Society of Dentistry for Children
   435 N. Michigan Avenue
   Chicago, IL 60611

   Dental Guidance Council for Celebral Palsy
   122 E. 23rd Street
   New York, NY 10010

   National Foundation of Dentistry for the Handicapped
   1121 Broadway, Suite 5
   Boulder, CO 80302

   National Easter Seal Society
   2023 W. Ogden Avenue
   Chicago, IL 60612

Special Services

1. Handicapped students should be taught to carry a Medic Alert card or emblem at all times. Information on drug allergies and other medical facts will then be readily available in case of an emergency. Information regarding the Medic Alert Foundation International may be provided through a physician or by contacting:

   Medic Alert
   P.O. Box 1009
   Turlock, CA 95380
   Phone: (209) 632-2371

Medicare/Medicaid

1. Confusion sometimes exists between the Medicare and Medicaid programs. Medicare benefits, Part A for hospital insurance and Part B for medical insurance, are available for disabled workers who have received Social Security benefits for 24 consecutive months. The services are usually not paid directly by the consumer but are paid through a third-party service. Medicaid benefits are available for persons who receive Supplemental Security Income or for persons who are medically needy, blind, or disabled. Eligibility for Medicaid is determined by the state. Payments for services are paid directly to the provider (such as the doctor, hospital, or drug store) by Medicaid.
2. Medicare will cover medications given to a patient in a hospital or nursing home, but not medications bought in a drug store. Medicaid does cover prescriptions purchased at a drug store.
3. Medicaid can pay for services for a housekeeper and a personal care attendent. Evidence of financial need and a doctor's certificate are necessary to document need for the services.
4. Medicaid can assist with payment of transportation to clinics and doctors' offices.
5. Home health care costs can be covered under Medicare hospital insurance, Medicare medical insurance or Medicaid, provided the stated eligibility requirements are met.

6. The cost of a hearing aid may be covered under Medicaid in some states. Medicaid will pay for diagnosis or evaluation work done by an audiologist or otologist but will not pay for the cost of a hearing aid.

RESOURCES: *Directory of Services for Handicapped Children and Adults* (14)

Access—The Guide to a Better Life for Disabled Americans (15)

Independent Living: New Goal for Disabled Persons (28)

Directory of Information Resources for the Handicapped — A Comprehensive Guide to Information Resources and Services for the Handicapped (31)

The Older Consumer's Resource Manual (44)

Accent on Living Buyer's Guide (47)

TOPIC: Social Security
DISABILITY: General
INFORMATION:

Benefits Available

1. Social Security Benefits and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) are available for disabled persons who need financial assistance. Social Security disability benefits provide monthly payments to workers and their dependants when the worker becomes disabled. This program provides a continuing source of income. SSI is designed to give temporary assistance for disabled persons to help them become productive citizens. Benefits from Social Security are available to those who have become disabled as an adult and to those who have been disabled since childhood.

Changes in Social Security Laws

1. Recent changes in the Social Security laws effect the benfits disabled workers and their dependents may receive. Under the old law benefits were paid to a mother or father caring for a child receiving benefits as the dependent of a retired, disabled, or deceased worker until the child reached 18. Under the new law the parent's payments will stop when the child turns 16 unless the child is disabled.
2. Under the old Social Security law, disabled workers over the age of 62 could receive combined Social Security and worker's compensation payments totaling more than 80 percent of their wages before they became disabled. The new law raises the age to 65.

Direct Deposit

1. SSI or Social Security checks can be directly deposited to a bank or savings institution. Direct Deposit is convenient and can eliminate chances of theft. A Direct Deposit Form SF-1199 is available from banks.

Braille Communication

1. Letters from the Social Security office can be sent in braille as well as typed format to a visually impaired individual. The Department of Health and Human Services can provide details:

   Social Security Administration
   6401 Security Boulevard
   Baltimore, MD 21235
   Phone: (301) 594-7705

Home or Hospital Visits

1. Arrangements can be made to have a representative from the local Social Security office visit hospitalized or homebound individuals to provide information and answer questions on Social Security benefits.

RESOURCES: *Accent—The Guide to a Better Life for Disabled Americans* (15)

The Older Consumer's Resource Manual (44)

"How Recent Changes in Social Security May Affect You" (98)

TOPIC: Recreation
DISABILITY: General
INFORMATION:

Travel and Vacations

1. Traveling is becoming easier for handicapped individuals, although advanced planning and investigating are still necessary. A variety of services and agencies are available to assist with travel arrangements. Details regarding accessibility on points of interest in the United States and in other countries may be obtained from:

   Travel Information Center
   Moss Rehabilitation Center
   12th Street and Tabor Road
   Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19141

   Information about specific cities is available from:

   Information Center for Handicapped Individuals, Inc.
   1413 K Street, N.W.
   Washington, D.C. 20005

Travel Agencies/Clubs

1. There are several travel agencies that book specialized tours for the disabled:

   Evergreen Travel Service
   19429 44th Ave., West
   Lynnwood, Washington 98036
   Phone: 206/776-1184

   Flying Wheels Tour
   142 West Bridge Street
   Box 182
   Owatonna, Minnesota 55060
   Phone: 507/451-5005

   Ability Tours Inc.
   729 Delaware Avenue
   Washington, D.C. 20024

   Bridge Travel Services
   832 E. Bridge Avenue
   Delray, Florida 33444

   Handicapped Traveler Association, Inc.
   1292 E. Hillside Blvd.
   Foster City, California 90010

   Outward Bound Trips
   36 W. 16th Street
   New York, New York 10011

   Pinetree Tours, Inc.
   3600 Wilshire Blvd.
   Suite 1712
   Los Angeles, California 90010

   Handi-Tours
   151 Bloor St. W.
   Suite #680
   Toronto, Ontario, Canada M55 154

2. A list of agencies that offer group tours for handicapped persons is available from Society for the Advancement of Travel for the Handicapped (SATH):

   SATH
   26 Court St.
   Brooklyn, New York 11242

3. The Handy-Cap Horizon Club is an international travel club that offers trips for members. Membership dues are $6.00 per year.

   Handy-Cap Horizon Club
   3250 East Loretta Drive
   Indianapolis, Indiana 46227
   Phone: 317/784-5777

National Park Service

1. The National Park Service has established a Division of Special Programs and Populations to increase accessibility of National Parks for handicapped visitors. A variety of modifications have been made in National Parks such as ramps, lowered phones and water fountains, large print and braille signs, and interpreters.

Recreation Facilities

1. By law, public recreation facilities must be made accessible. Adaptations, modifications, and interpreters must be provided for the handicapped if the facility is open to the public.

Recreational Vehicles

1. Manufacturers of vans, travel trailers, and motor homes will make modifications to meet the special needs of a disabled customer for an additional fee.

Medication

1. Persons who use medication should be advised to carry additional medication when traveling. Besides the required dosage for the length of the trip, an additional 30 percent should be carried by the traveler. The additional medication will be needed if luggage is lost or if travel delays occur.
2. Students should be instructed to keep half of their medication in a purse or flight bag that is carried with them and the other half should be packed in luggage that is checked with the airline. Medication will always be available if any luggage is lost or if travel delays occur. The medication in the luggage would still be available in case that carried in the purse or flight bag is lost.
3. A written prescription for all necessary medications should be carried in case luggage is lost or travel delays occur.

Boating

1. A personal floatation device (PFD) is required for every boater. A handicapped individual should have a PFD specifically designed and tested for his/her needs.

Scouting

1. Scouting of America programs are available for handicapped boys and girls. The Boy Scouts offer special troops for visually impaired, hearing impaired, physically handicapped, mentally handicapped, and socially maladjusted youth:

   Boy Scouts of America
   North Brunswick, New Jersey 08902

   The Girl Scout organization opens membership to all youth and includes disabled members in the regular troops:

   Girl Scouts of the United States of America
   830 Third Avenue
   New York, New York 10022

2. Leader manuals and scout handbooks may be obtained in braille, large print, and cassette from the Educational Relationship Service at the Boys Scouts of America office (see address above).

Camp Fire Girls

1. The Camp Fire Girls have special services for disabled members.

Camp Fire Girls
450 Avenue of the Americas
New York, New York 10011

RESOURCES: *Access—The Guide to a Better Life for Disabled Americans* (15)

"Directory of Camps for the Handicapped" (30)

"Reach for Greyhound's Helping Hand: A Traveler's Guide for the Handicapped" (42)

The Older Consumer's Resource Manual (44)

Boating for the Handicapped: Guidelines for the Physically Disabled (46)

Handicapped Individual's Guide to Illinois Recreational Areas (52)

Travel Instruction for the Handicapped (61)

Access National Parks — A Guide for Handicapped Visitors (73)

Travel-Ability: A Guide for Physically Disabled Travelers in the United States (82)

TOPIC: Recreation
DISABILITY: Hearing Impaired
INFORMATION:

Hotel/Motel Safety

1. A personal flashing light alarm system may be connected to hotel/motel fire alarm systems that are located in the sleeping rooms. The systems may be available from:

   American Communication Corp.
   180 Roberts Street
   East Hartford, Connecticut 06109

   Vibralite Products, Inc.
   1 Belleview Avenue
   Ossining, New York 10562

2. Hotel/motel alarm systems are usually located in the hallways, and special arrangements should be made at the front desk in case of an emergency. Students should be encouraged to provide hotel/motel personnel specific information about their condition, room number, and emergency procedures.

Guided Tours

1. Tour companies that offer organized and guided tours seldom have an interpreter or a written script of the tour available for hearing impaired individuals. Special arrangements for these services may be possible if requested in advance.

2. Vagabound Tours offers specialized tours with interpreters for hearing impaired:

   Vagabound Tours
   611 South State Road 7
   Margate, Florida 33068
   Phone: 305/971-6905

Hotel/Motel Teletypewriter Reservation Number

1. Hotel/motel reservation desks may have a toll free teletypewriter number for the hearing impaired. The number for the Holiday Inn TTY reservation desk is 800 238-5544.

See also **TRANSPORTATION**

RESOURCES: "Directory of Camps for the Handicapped" (30)

"Reach for Greyhound's Helping Hand: A Traveler's Guide for the Handicapped" (42)

The Older Consumer's Resource Guide (44)

Accent on Living Buyer's Guide (47)

Handicapped Individual's Guide to Illinois Recreational Areas (52)

Travel Instruction for the Handicapped (61)

Access National Parks—A Guide for Handicapped Visitors (73)

TOPIC: Recreation
DISABILITY: Mobility Impaired
INFORMATION:

Rental Cars

1. Rental cars with hand controls are available for mobility impaired travelers. Advance notice is required:

   AVIS — two weeks — phone 800-331-1212
   Hertz — ten days — phone 800-654-3131
   National — two days — phone 800-328-4567

Travel Information

1. Specific sources of travel information are available from each state. In Illinois general information may be obtained from:

   Office of Tourism
   Department of Business and Economic Development
   205 W. Wacker Drive
   Chicago, Illinois 60606
   Phone 312/793-4732

2. *The Wheelchair Traveler* is a travel guide that includes an extensive state-by-state listing of accessibility service, and rate guidelines for hotels/motels, parks, and other establishments.

Hotels/Motels

1. Some hotel and motel chains provide accessible facilities for mobility impaired guests. Because the definition of "barrier free" varies with each hotel/motel chain, the specific hotel should be contacted in order to obtain accurate information. Best Western, Hilton, Holiday Inn, Howard Johnson's, Hyatt, Marriott, Quality Inns, Ramada Inn, Travel Lodge, and Sheraton are hotel/motel chains that usually are accessible for disabled guests.

Recreation Facilities

1. Recreation facilities across the United States offer special programs and services for handicapped travelers. Camp grounds, ski resorts, fishing lakes or rivers, and other recreational areas can be found to accommodate the special needs of the guests. *Access National Parks — A Guide for Handicapped Visitors*, developed by the National Park Service, provides detailed information.

2. Rocky Mountain National Park offers "Handicamp," a special program for wheelchair campers in the back country of the Rocky Mountains. The campsite accommodates ten campers at a time, including five in wheelchairs.

Amusement Parks

1. Most amusement parks in the United States are accessible to wheelchair visitors. Some parks offer a discount admission price of 10-20 percent for disabled persons or minimum groups of 20-25. Parking spaces close to the entrance are frequently designated for vehicles with handicapped symbols. Wide doors are usually available next to the turnstyles at the park entrances. Newer parks have been built on one level, and ramps have been installed next to stairs in many of the older parks. Special assistance will be provided by ride attendants. Stage shows usually can accommodate wheelchairs. Help may also be available upon request to seat a person in a regular chair. Accessible restrooms are also available.

Cruise Lines

1. Some cruise lines offer ships that are accessible for mobility impaired travelers. Two ships that are accessible are:

   QE2
   Cunard Line
   555 Fifth Ave.
   New York, New York 10016
   Phone 212/983-2500

   Mardi Gras
   Carnival Cruise Lines
   820 Biscayne Blvd.
   Miami, Florida 33132

Wheelchair Sports

1. Numerous sporting organizations are available for wheelchair athletics: basketball, bowling, and horseback riding. Information can be obtained from:

   National Wheelchair Athletic Association
   40-24 62nd Street
   Woodside, New York 11377

   National Wheelchair Basketball Association
   110 Seaton Building
   University of Kentucky
   Lexington, Kentucky 40506

   American Wheelchair Bowling Association
   2635 N.E. 19th Street
   Pampano Beach, Florida 33062

See also **TRANSPORTATION**

RESOURCES: *An Accent Guide: Wheelchairs and Accessories* (3)

The Wheelchair Traveler (11)

Access—The Guide to a Better Life for Disabled Americans (15)

"Directory of Camps for the Handicapped" (30)

"Reach for Greyhound's Helping Hand: A Traveler's Guide for the Handicapped" (42)

"Guide to Wheelchair Sports" (43)

The Older Consumer's Resource Manual (44)

Boating for the Handicapped: Guidelines for the Physically Disabled (46)

Accent on Living Buyer's Guide (47)

Accent on Living Magazine (Fall, 1981) (50)

Handicapped Individual's Guide to Illinois Recreational Areas (52)

Travel Instruction for the Handicapped (61)

Access National Parks—A Guide for Handicapped Visitors (73)

Travel-Ability: A Guide for Physically Disabled Travelers in the United States (82)

TOPIC: Recreation
DISABILITY: Visually Impaired
INFORMATION:

Travel Information

1. The National Library Service has converted the book *Access National Parks: A Guide for Handicapped Visitors* (RE 12640) into a voice-indexed book for visually impaired travelers. Information may be obtained from:

   National Library Service for the Blind and
   Physically Handicapped
   The Library of Congress
   Washington, D.C. 20542

Books, Magazines, and Music

1. The Library of Congress and the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped provide books, magazines, music in braille, large print, or recorded forms through a special program. An eligibility form must be completed in order to participate in the program. Local libraries circulate the materials to eligible members. Information may be obtained by phoning 202/882-5500.

Blind Bowlers Association

1. The American Blind Bowler's Association promotes adaptations for visually impaired bowlers such as lights and tacticle cues that designate remaining bowling pins. The Association also holds an annual National Tournament for visually impaired bowlers.

   The American Bowler's Association
   150 North Bellaire Ave.
   Louisville, Kentucky 40205

Sporting Equipment

1. Sporting equipment that provides audio cues is available for visually impaired athletes. Aud-a-nerf football is available from:

   Science for the Blind Products
   P.O. Box 385
   Wayne, Pennsylvania 19087

See also TRANSPORTATION

RESOURCES: *Access—The Guide to a Better Life for Disabled Americans* (15)

"Directory of Camps for the Handicapped" (30)

"Reach for Greyhound's Helping Hand: A Traveler's Guide for the Handicapped" (42)

The Older Consumer's Resource Guide (44)

Accent on Living Buyer's Guide (47)

Handicapped Individual's Guide to Illinois Recreation Areas (52)

Travel Instruction for the Handicapped (61)

Projects and Experiments (71)

Access National Parks: A Guide for Handicapped Visitors (73)

Travel-Ability: A Guide for Physically Disabled Travelers in the United States (82)

APPENDIX A

HOUSING ACCESSIBILITY CHECKLIST FOR MOBILITY IMPAIRED INDIVIDUAL

Rating Scale
1=Acceptable
2=Could be Improved
3=Not Acceptable

FEATURE	Address: Est. Monthly Cost:	Address: Est. Monthly Cost:	Address: Est. Monthly Cost:
Apartment			
1. First floor unit			
2. Laundry facilities on first floor or accessible with elevator			
3. Distance to an accessible exit			
Apartment or House			
1. Distance to an accessible bus line			
2. One-floor design			
3. Size of Rooms			
Living room			
Bedroom			
Kitchen			
Bathroom			
Others			
4. Height of windows			
5. Width of doors			
6. Adjacent bedroom and bathroom			
7. Sliding or swing-out closet doors			
8. Two- and three-way light switches at doorways			
9. Light switch or outlet for table lamp at bed			
10. Low door jams			
11. Properly angled ramps			
12. Height of kitchen counters			

APPENDIX B1

Sample Letter of Eligibility

To: Greyhound Lines, Inc.

_____

is disabled and in my judgement can travel by bus if accompanied by an attendant to assist him or her in boarding, alighting and traveling on a bus.

The disability is ( ) permanent
( ) temporary

Date _____

Doctor's name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Signature of Doctor _____

_____

Taken from pamphlet "Reach for Greyhound's Helping Hand: A Traveler's Guide for the Handicapped."

APPENDIX B2

Sample Letter of Eligibility to Travel

July 12, 1982

Greyhound Lines, Inc.
Greyhound Tower
Phoenix, Arizona 85077

To Whom It May Concern:

John Doe is disabled and in my judgment can travel by bus if accompanied by an attendant to assist him in boarding, alighting, and traveling on a bus. The disability is permanent.

Sincerely,

Dr. James Brown
200 South Main
Anytown, IL 00000

Information taken from "Reach for Greyhound's Helping Hand: A Traveler's Guide for the Handicapped."

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

Textbook Review

A review of textbooks commonly used in high school consumer education courses was conducted. In addition, textbooks that are frequently used in related home economics subject matters (family living, foods, clothing, and housing) were reviewed. The review of the textbooks indicated that the textbooks contain little information that would be helpful to the special needs of the disabled consumer. The majority of the textbook authors neglected the subject completely. However, a few of the authors included a brief discussion of disability incomes and benefits (Jelley and Herrmann; Warmke, Wyllie, Wilson, and Eyster; Thal and Holcombe; DeBrum, Haines, Malsbary, and Crabbe; Levy, Feldman, and Sasserath; and Oppenheim). These discussions usually included eligibility requirements for a person who is disabled.

Some information related to Medicaid was found in consumer education textbooks (Warmke, Wyllie, and Eyster; DeBrum, Haines, Malsbary, and Crabbe; Watson, Dublin, Harrington, Bardige, and Walsh; and Levy, Feldman, and Sasserath). Again, these discussions were brief — no more than one page and typically one paragraph in length. Generally, these sections only stated the eligibility requirements for Medicaid and did not specify application procedures or provide resources to gain more information.

In Oppenheim's book, *Consumer Skills*, a brief discussion was included of some topics relevant to handicapped persons. These topics included extra life insurance coverage available in case of a disability, special camps available for handicapped persons (no addresses were given), Social Security benefits, Aid to Dependent Children Services, and the Supplementary Security Income Program.

In Warmke, Wyllie, and Sellers' book, *Consumer Decision Making — Guides to Better Living*, one chapter was devoted to regular expenditures involved in health services, drugs, and related products. Special considerations for the disabled were not discussed except for small sections on visual and hearing impairments. These inclusions were too brief to provide adequate information.

Other authors made some attempts to discuss the specific needs of disabled populations. For example, Troelstrup included a small section on "Consumers with Special Needs" in his text, *The Consumer in American Society — Personal and Family Finance*. Four pages were devoted to dealing with the problems of low income consumers, elderly consumers, and retired couples. However, disabled consumers and their special needs were not mentioned.

Aaker and Day's book, *Consumerism: Search for the Consumer Interest*, included a section on the "Exploitation of Disadvantaged Consumers by Retail Merchants". However, the section concentrated on low income families who were taken advantage of by local merchants. It should be noted that this book would more likely be used as a resource book rather than as a high school textbook.

In Fetterman and Klamkin's book, *Consumer Education in Practice*, a chapter was included on "The Consumer and Government." Short descriptions were given on numerous federal agencies, including the Rehabilitation Services Administration and the Social Security Administration. Both of these agencies are relevant to some disabled persons.

Daugherty and Madden discussed discrimination in consumer practices in their book, *The Economic Process*. However, blacks and women were the only minority groups included in the discussion. No mention of handicapped persons was given.

Some Home Economics subject matter books included a small section on consumer information specific to the disabled. Garrett's book, *Consumer Housing*, included a chapter entitled "Housing for Older Americans and the Physically Disabled". Modifications for the different rooms of a house were described that would make the house accessible for a physically impaired occupant. The discussion included information on closets, windows, floor coverings, light fixtures, and heating system modifications. Similarly, Lewis' book, *Housing Decisions*, described special housing projects available for consumers with different impairments in the section "Housing for the Handicapped". It should be pointed out that special housing projects are not always the most suitable option for the handicapped persons and that accessibility to regular housing should be stressed. Lewis also gave a list of modifications that can be made to existing facilities to increase accessibility for a person confined to a wheelchair.

Although specific information for a disabled consumer was sometimes included in the above textbooks, it was usually put in a special section of chapter. It would be more appropriate to include information for disabled consumers as an integral part of the entire course.

Consumer Advocacy Materials

A vast quantity of books were found to be available for handicapped individuals. These books were typically limited to one topic such as travel, special devices, or clothing. These materials could provide a consumer education teacher with the additional resources and information necessary to assist a disabled student. However, the organization of the material was not in a format readily adaptable to the consumer education course. A review of selected books will be given.

Access — The Guide to a Better Life for Disabled Consumers by Bruck was designed to be used as a guide for handicapped persons to assure they are treated fairly. Topics included are civil rights, purchasing goods and services, recreation (sports, travel, hobbies), and federal agencies. The book listed tips for the consumer to follow as well as addresses to write for additional information. Although this book covered the majority of the consumer topics concerned, it could not be used as a consumer education textbook for all students. If a mainstreamed disabled student was the only student required to use this book, it would alienate the student from the rest of the class and would defeat the purpose of mainstreaming.

Furthermore, the book does not cover subjects such as credit, budgeting, or food management. However, it would be a valuable resource book to both the student and the teacher.

Two books were reviewed on travel. *The Wheelchair Traveler* by Annand rated the accessibility of many establishments throughout the United States as well as some abroad. Considerations listed for each facility included accessibility, spaciousness, cleanliness, rates, and special transportation. The book included an alphabetical listing of cities, states, and facilities and attractions.

In her book, *Travel-Ability: A Guide for Physically Disabled Travelers in the United States*, Reamy included a discussion of various methods of travel (cars, buses, trains, airlines, and cruises), trip planning, and the accessibility of over 2000 hotels and motels. In addition to the travel books by Annand and Reamy, publications are also available concerning the accessibility of airports and Amtrak terminals in the United States. (See *A Guide to Accessibility of Terminals — Access Travel: Airports* and *Access Amtrak.)*

Several books were found that listed products and devices a disabled consumer can purchase to facilitate daily living. The 1980-81 edition of the *Buyer's Guide* contained more than 400 specialized products including wheelchairs, accessories, and alarm clocks for the deaf. Lists were also included of publications, advertisers of products, manufacturers of products, services available, periodicals available, and organizations for the disabled. The *Buyer's Guide* is updated yearly to keep abreast of new and outdated adaptations.

Single-Handed Devices and Aids for One-Handers and Sources of These Devices by Garee was designed to be used as a guide to special aids and techniques for a one-handed person. The contents included sections on dressing, grooming, eating, home management, communication, recreation/sports, and automobile travel. A list of publications of special interests and sources for the projects was given.

Numerous publications have been developed on home accessibility. *Ideas for Making Your Home Accessible* by Garee was compiled from results of a computer search by *Accent on Information.* This reference manual contained chapters on all rooms of the home, mobile homes, the garage, the entrance, costs, and location. Sources were provided for all products mentioned in the chapters.

In his book, *The Disabled Homemaker*, Anderson presented information intended to help the disabled person live independently. Advice was given on self-care, housework, kitchen design, cooking, and laundry. The author also discussed special equipment, the physical layout, and specific task performance techniques. Architectural considerations were emphasized in chapters on storage, structural modifications, and home adaptations. Sections were also included on comfortable and functional clothing and on child care.

Strebel's book, *Adaptations and Techniques for the Disabled Homemaker*, described special equipment and procedures to help disabled homemakers accomplish household tasks: accessible kitchen and work areas, modifications for existing work areas, and suggestions specific to various physical disabilities.

A Guide for Teaching Housing and Home Care by Redick was designed to provide teachers with curriculum guidelines for both handicapped and nonhandicapped students in housing and home care. Suggestions to adapt the objectives and learning activities for use with handicapped students were provided, as well as information to improve the understanding of the needs and characteristics of the physically handicapped student.

There was also a large variety of books written about clothing designs and modifications for the disabled. In the book, *Clothing for the Handicapped, the Aged, and Other People with Special Needs*, Hoffman discussed the clothing needs of the physically handicapped, chronically ill, and the mentally retarded. The book included a discussion of the psychological aspects of clothing, sources for special adaptations and clothing, accessories and footwear, and additional readings, sources, and agencies. In the book, *Clothing Designs for the Handicapped*, Kernaleguin included brief general discussions on clothing for the various handicapping conditions. Discussion was also given to alterations, modifications, and patterns available for different articles of clothing. Reich, Otten, and Carver developed a book entitled *Clothing for Handicapped People — An Annotated Bibliography and Resource List*. The authors included a section on educational materials, as well as sections on other sources of information (suppliers, manufacturers, books, articles, directories, newsletters, and catalogs).

Journal Articles and Miscellaneous Materials

The article "Clothing Selection and the Visually Impaired Consumer" by Macias and Rucker summarized the results of a study conducted to gain an understanding of the decision making process used by blind and visually impaired consumers in clothing selection. The study also indicated the problems visually impaired consumers face in the retail market place. This article was designed to be used to help visually handicapped persons develop consumer skills.

The Home Economics Extension Office published a manual entitled, *Clothing for People with Physical Handicaps* (Mead). The manual included chapters on limited range of motion, adaptive equipment, wheelchair users, incontinence, figure irregularities, mastectomies, arm and leg casts, and limited vision. Information about additional resources were also given in the book.

Caddel's manual entitled, *Measurements, Guidelines and Solutions — A Manual for Solving Clothing Problems for Persons with Physical Disabilities* included measuring techniques, guidelines for fitting problems, and provided solutions to these problems. Caddel has also written another book entitled, *The Natural Creations — Patterns for the Physically and Mentally Handicapped.*

Abbas discussed the general problem faced by many regular classroom teachers with mainstreamed students: lack of experience and training in working with special needs students. In her article "Building A Special Bridge: Improving

Consumer Education Through Communication", Abbas presented a form developed at the University of Illinois which could be used to facilitate joint lesson planning by vocational and special education teachers (Phelps, 1976).

Although the entire November/December 1980 edition of *Illinois Teacher of Home Economics* was devoted to the education and rehabilitation of handicapped persons, only three of the articles were useful for the purposes of this project. MacDonald's "Clothing for Disabled Students", Guthrie's "Survey for Accessibility", and Moran's Housing for the Handicapped" dealt with some of the concepts that are frequently covered in a consumer education course.

There were also publications available regarding the legal rights of disabled persons. *The Legal Rights of Handicapped Persons: Cases, Materials, and Text* by Burgdorf addressed civil cases dealing with topics such as equal education opportunity, employment, access to building and transportation systems, freedom of choice, competency and guardianship, freedom from residential confinement, housing and zoning restrictions, equal access to medical services, recreation, marriage and raising children, contracts, ownership, transfer of property, and voting and holding public office.

The President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped and the New York University School of Law developed *A Handbook of Legal Rights of Handicapped People*. This book described selected federal and state laws affecting employment rights of disabled persons.

Rehabilitation for Independent Living — A Selected Bibliography by Schwab included chapters on the following topics: the child with a physical handicap, clothing, home management and devices for independent living, homes and furnishings, cookbooks, media, transportation, communication, architectural barriers, and persons with mental retardation. Other publications and addresses were also listed.

The Mealtime Manual for People with Disabilities and the Aging was developed by the Institute of Rehabilitation Medicine/New York University Medical Center and Campbell Soup Company. The manual described various devices and aids to help handicapped individuals work in the kitchen and around the home.

Illinois Bell Telephone Company developed a brochure explaining special services offered for disabled customers: visual signs for the hearing impaired, aids for impaired vision, aids for speech loss, aids for motion impairment, and aids for homebound students.

Kraft, Inc. developed a record for blind individuals entitled, "Food Selection, Preparation, and Storage". The record label was marked in Braille.

Numerous guides or directories of services available for handicapped persons can be found both for teachers of the handicapped as well as the handicapped individual. These guides included a variety of information and usually included listings of state and national agencies, service and consumer organizations, parents organizations, and annotated bibliographies (Kapisovsky, Workman, and Foster — *A Training and Resource Directory for Teachers Serving Handicapped Students, K-12*; DeLellis — *The Handicapped Driver's Mobility Guide*; Brown, Brozek, and Sullivan — *Directory of Services for Handicapped Children and Adults*; and Ready Reference Press — *Directory of Information Resources for the Handicapped —A Comprehensive Guide to Information Resources and Services for the Handicapped.*)

Guides for specific subject matters were also found such as *Handicapped Individual's Guide to Illinois Recreation Areas, Access National Parks — A Guide for Handicapped Visitors, Rights of the Physically Handicapped — A Layman's Guide to the Law*, and *A Handbook on the Legal Rights of Handicapped People.*

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